

OBSTRUCTED BY MILLS

THOUSANDS CROWDING IN TO SHAKE HIS HANDS
MILLS FIGHTING IN ORDER TO
KEEP ON THE TOBACCO TAX.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST RECEPTION

Thousands crowding in to shake his hands
Mills fighting in order to keep on the tobacco tax.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—[Special.]—Only one more working day of the present session remains, and yet the two opposing tariff armies, led by Randall and Mills, have not fought their battle to a finish. Both the leaders were on hand when the house met this morning, and remained in their places, watching each other closely, until the speaker's gavel rapped for adjournment. Randall is prepared to make

AN OPEN AND SQUARE FIGHT for the pennant, but Mills fears defeat, and will not come out squarely on the field of battle. He protects himself behind the walls of the rules of the house, and staves off the battle.

Mills fears to come out into open battle, and realizes full well that were he to do so defeat would be his reward. Randall was there trying all day to get recognition from the speaker to ask consideration of the Cowles tobacco tax bill, but Mills stood behind the scenes, and through his lieutenants kept forcing conference reports and other matters of the highest privilege before the house to kill off the consideration of the tobacco bill. Mills started

FILIBUSTERING IN EARLY EVENING, and kept it up simply and solely because he feared to enter an open fight. He knows that Randall has at least two-thirds of the house at his back, and that the Cowles bill would unquestionably pass within less than four hours if it could be gotten up for action. But Mr. Randall has not yet given up. While he realizes his chances are very slight, he yet presents a hopeful appearance, and will remain on the field of battle ready for the fight until the speaker's gavel raps at the hour of noon on Monday for the final adjournment of the fiftieth congress. If it is possible for him to

DRAW MILLS INTO THE ARENA, where there can be a fair and open fight at any time during tomorrow, the bill will certainly become a law, for it has been arranged for the senate to pass it within a very short time, for it to be rushed to the president immediately upon its passage. But

THIS IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE, for Mr. Mills is as determined today as he was a week ago to continue his filibustering tactics, and to prevent the passage of the bill, even at the cost of other necessary legislation. Instead of Mr. Mills and the ways and means men being leaders, they are nothing more than obstructionists, and are receiving deserved censure from a very large majority of both the house and senate.

E. W. B.

IT CANNOT PASS

The Oklahoma bill dead—Judge Speer visits the President-Elect, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—[Special.]—The Oklahoma bill is dead. While it is evident that a majority of the members of the senate are in favor of the passage of this measure, it nevertheless cannot pass, for Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, have announced that if the bill is called up, they will speak from the time it comes before the senate until adjournment before they will allow its passage. Senator Butler himself is primed for a seven hours' speech, and that alone would kill it. Realizing this, the friends of the measure have given up all hope, and will let it go unacted upon until next session. Thus, after all, Major Barnes will be successful in defeating this measure, which he has fought in the house for four years.

IT WILL HAVE FIRE

The nomination of an assistant secretary Thompson for civil service commissioner, is still pending before the senate, and with the even hundred and twenty or more nominations now pending, it will probably be unacted upon. Both Senators Cameron and Quay, on the republican side, are understood to be pledged to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Thompson, but as other republican senators have announced their tactics, no chances have gone by, and even his best friends have given up all hope.

Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, called upon President Harrison this morning and had quite a chat with him. The cabinet, however, was not mentioned, but it is understood that Judge Speer gave the president-elect some pointers about the men he should choose for the higher federal offices in Georgia, including especially the district attorneyship of the southern district of Georgia.

Mr. M. G. Hall, of Cordelle, Ga., is here, working for the marshaling of the southern district of Georgia, just made vacant by the death of Colonel Lamar. Mr. Hall has been on the state of the Georgia republican organization for this place for some time. He will, however, have opposition, but it is a little early for the city for other candidates to put in their appearance here.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

Upon motion of Senator Brown, the senate has confirmed the following Georgia postmasters: J. H. Davis, Talapoosa; John B. Roberts, Sandersville, and J. S. Fowler, Milledgeville.

THE LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Harrison says Mrs. Cleveland is a lovely creature.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—[Special.]—In an interview this morning Mrs. Cleveland said that she has no idea of entering the literary field, and denies that she intends writing a book of any description. It was given out at the white house this evening that the president and Mrs. Cleveland would leave the white house on Sunday evening or Monday morning, and visit Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild. They will, however, immediately after the inauguration ceremonies give a lunch to General and Mrs. Harrison, and then take their departure, returning to Secretary Fairchild's. They will remain in Washington until Wednesday afternoon, before going to New York. In New York they will reside at the Hotel Victoria until a permanent home is secured.

THEY WILL NOT DANCE

Notwithstanding the usual custom which has prevailed almost since the foundation of this government for the retiring president to attend the inaugural ball and dance in the co-tillion as the partner of the new president's wife, President and Mrs. Cleveland will not attend. They will ignore the custom, having today announced their intention of remaining at home. Consequently both General and Mrs. Harrison will have to find other partners for the dance.

MRS. HARRISON AND MRS. CLEVELAND, although they only met on Wednesday, have apparently formed quite an attachment for one another. Mrs. Harrison, in speaking to a party of her lady friends today, said:

"Mrs. Cleveland is positively the loveliest creature I ever saw. I almost feel guilty in

depriving her of a position she so well deserves."

General Harrison, however, hardly entertains such a high opinion of the present first lady of the land. He suggested to Mrs. Harrison, when she expressed the above opinion, that he had no doubt Mrs. Cleveland would consent to have her remain at the hotel indefinitely.

THE LAST RECEPTION

President Cleveland shakes hands with a large crowd.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—[Special.]—President Cleveland held his last public reception this afternoon. There were fully 15,000 people in line when the doors of the white house were thrown open for the public to shake for the last time the hand of Mr. Cleveland while president. He shook hands for an hour and fifteen minutes, and then, realizing the immense amount of official work to be accomplished in the next two days, and being informed that the crowd outside waiting to gain admittance was increasing at an enormous rate, he decided to have the doors closed and shut off the large majority of those who were waiting for admittance. This caused considerable uproar and the

USE OF SOME VERY HARSH LANGUAGE by the thousands of visitors, but nevertheless the majority of them had to leave without shaking the hand of the president.

Will Pay for the Paving

An item was inserted in the deficiency bill in the senate tonight, and passed, appropriating \$1,747 for paying for the pavement around the public buildings in Atlanta.

EXCITING EXECUTIVE SESSION

Over the Appointment of a Florida United States Judge.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Accounts of yesterday's executive session of the senate agreed that there was a most exciting time over the Florida judgeship. It is said that it was called up out of its turn by the clerk, and discussion was precipitated that shut out Assistant Secretary Thompson and Assistant Postmaster General E. W. B. from the room. The matter was reached, it is believed they would have been confirmed. On the Florida matter Senators Quay and Cameron are reported to have voted with the democrats to discharge the judge, while the republican committee further consideration of this case, and when the doors were opened Senators Edmunds and Quay were seen to be in earnest conversation. This morning they had a long conference.

Senator Riddleberger has announced his intention of asking another session today to act on the nomination of Commissioner Webb, of the District of Columbia.

The action of the Pennsylvania senators is reported to have aroused the wrath of all the majority of the republicans, and they were induced to sustain the caucus programme. It is said by the suggestion that if the Florida judgeship is confirmed by their votes, certain nominations in their state in the customs service, might be treated the same way.

KENNEDY'S EPITAPH

Suggested in the House By Mr. Crain, of Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In speaking to a private pension bill this evening, Mr. Crain, of Texas, said that the republicans had repeatedly charged that the democrats were opposed to the passage of pension bills, and by actual count there were only fifteen republicans present tonight. He was in favor of granting just and righteous pensions, but he was opposed to improper pensions. He had heard the gentleman from Ohio (Kennedy) attack the south. In reply he would say that the day would come in the distant future when the gentleman from Ohio would be remembered as the man who would march in funeral procession around his grave, and as each passed he would cast a stone of earth upon his coffin, on which would be written this epitaph:

"Here lies Robert P. Kennedy, who ever did." The house passed thirty-five private pension bills, and at 10 o'clock adjourned.

The Weather for the Fourth

WASHINGTON, March 1.—There was a decided improvement in the weather to-day, and the number of visitors at the headquarters of the republican and democratic delegations materially increased. There was a great throng of visitors and an unusually heavy mail. The Michigan congressional delegation in conference today with General Harrison in the forenoon. Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the cabinet, called during the morning. He had been in the city, and made a visit in company with Representative Bettelle, of Maine.

An Agreement Reached

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Another appropriation bill, the postoffice bill, was agreed upon in conference today. The differences between the two houses were trifling, and were speedily adjusted.

An agreement was also reached by the conference on the naval appropriation bill. The senate accepts Thomas's ship. The house accepts the senate provision for three small gunboats, between 700 and 1,000 tons, but the senate provision for the purchase of additional ground at the naval academy remains in the bill.

District of Columbia Affairs

WASHINGTON, March 1.—At a meeting of the senate committee on the District of Columbia affairs, the democratic members and Messrs. Riddleberger and Farwell were said to have voted to report the nomination of Commissioner Webb favorably. Messrs. Ingalls and Spooner voted against it. The understanding is that the nomination shall be acted on at the next executive session. That it will be confirmed is by no means certain, however, as it is stated that at least one democratic senator is all the republicans in talking it to death, if necessary.

The Debt Statement

The debt statement issued today shows an increase of the public debt during February of \$1,463,344.88; decrease since June 30, 1888, \$17,258,282.22; total interest owing debt, \$24,324,217.45; total debt of all kinds, \$1,699,979,083.88; total debt, less available credits, \$1,129,723,812.10; total cash in treasury, \$569,357,371.78; total funds outstanding, \$246,851.68; g. o. bonds outstanding, \$1,812,417.75; silver certificates, \$60,628,595; certificates of deposit, \$15,324,000; national currency, less amount consumed in exchange, \$6,512,226.

A New Factory at Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 1.—A new corporation for the manufacture of cotton goods, to be known as the Central Mills, is being organized this morning with a capital of \$400,000. \$300,000 of which has been subscribed. A factory of over 35,000 spindles will be erected, the cost of which will be commenced at once. The officers are: Clerk, James N. Mason; treasurer, John W. Hargraves; directors, John D. Flint, S. A. Jenks, Reuben Hargraves, Thomas Hargraves, Clark Chase, James F. Jackson, William F. Draper, A. L. Kelly, Myron Fish, E. P. Shelling and Cyrus Washburn.

Nine People Drowned

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 1.—[Special.]—A day or two since the family of Mr. Bud Hines, nine in all, were drowned in a swamp in DeKalb county, near the Tennessee river, a colored man, who was with them escaping to tell the story. The family were mired in a swamp. They came to a stream which the colored driver intended to attempt to cross. Mr. Hines dismounted took the lines and forced the team to go ahead. In a moment they were in water ten feet deep, and the mother, mother and seven children were lost. Clinging are searching for the bodies, and have found three.

Will Visit the South

NEW YORK, March 1.—Under the leadership of Harry Wight, members of the Philadelphia baseball team sailed for Jacksonville, Fla., this afternoon by the steamer San Antonio. They will make a tour of the south.

CABINET TINKERS.

THE GOSSIP THINK THEY HAVE GOT IT DOWN FINE.

NEW YORKERS MAKE UP THEIR MIND

A Little Room for William H. Seward's Son—From Van Hook Farmer for Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—[Special.]—General Harrison has made and broken fully a dozen cabinet states today. He has been besieged by hundreds of politicians, all of whom have suggested and even attempted to force upon him various names, and many have suggested to fill out his slate. Harrison yesterday, however, was made that tonight he became completely disgusted, and metaphorically speaking, smashed his slate upon the heads of the fighting Platt-Miller factions of New York, and informed them that they must stop this throat-cutting, and agree upon some outside New Yorker for a portfolio. This had the desired effect, and it is given out tonight that Benjamin F. Tracy will be the New York representative in the next cabinet as secretary of the navy. Tracy was district attorney of New York under Grant.

A BOLD CAPE. Quay is said to have played a bold card to get John M. Clarkson, of Iowa, into the cabinet today, but failed to win. He threatened to resign from the national committee and allow Clarkson to succeed him, which would array the organization against the president, but General Harrison would make no further promise than to consider the matter, which is taken to mean that Clarkson will not be selected.

It is very well settled that ex-Governor Proctor, of Vermont, a marble millionaire, will be made secretary of war. He has given up a big fortune to furnish headquarters for the national secretaries, which it is not probable he would have done unless he was certain of being made a cabinet officer.

LAW PARTNER MILLER

has at last been taken in. He is understood to have accepted and will be made attorney-general.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, has been sent to the agricultural department but the Alger faction are fighting him, and that is yet in doubt.

However the slate stands about as follows tonight, but with decided chances that they may again be smashed tomorrow: State, Blaine; treasury, Windom; war, Proctor; interior, Noble; postoffice, Wanaamaker; navy, Tracy; attorney-general, law partner Miller; agriculture, doubtful, with the chances in favor of Palmer.

IT MUST BE A FARMER

That Heads the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Since Senator Sherman's visit to General Harrison last evening, rumor has been busy with the names of Ohio men in connection with a cabinet position, that of secretary of agriculture. There were two named: Bingham, not ex-Congressman John A.—said to be a wealthy farmer, and Kitchey. Diligent inquiry among the Ohio men, however, failed to identify either of them, and they soon dropped out of sight.

The Wisconsin men have about given up the hope of securing Governor Russ in the cabinet. It transpires that some Kansas people presented the name of Representative John E. Anderson yesterday to General Harrison for secretary of agriculture.

A FARMER WANTED

The general is reported to have said to them that if possible he intended to fill that office with a practical farmer. Of course that settled Anderson, but his sponsors thinking over the matter, concluded that ex-Representative Wilson, of Iowa, was the man Harrison desired to find, and calling on him he paid the Iowa delegation a good deal of boom was started for Wilson. The fitness of the gentleman for the place was conceded by all who knew him, but that any impression was made in his favor cannot be stated. He was very popular among his associates in congress, and was known as "Farmer Jim Wilson."

Palmer stock has advanced considerably today. As a result of the suggestions for home support sent out to the Michigan papers last night by their correspondents, the president-elect received a large number of telegrams today urging the appointment of Palmer.

Among the three rival money makers last night, the legislature. To an ex-senator interested in the matter, General Harrison is reported to have said:

"I don't want any further evidence as to the desire of Michigan for Senator Palmer's appointment. But I want a farmer for the place."

"Well, Palmer is just the man," was the response, "he was president of the Michigan state board of agriculture, president of the Percheron Horse Breeders' association, and president of the Short Horn Cattle Breeders' association of the state. He's a farmer enough," and the ex-senator departed satisfied in his own mind that his friend is all right.

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Benjamin F. Tracy's Name Presented to General Harrison.

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Senator Hise called said this afternoon that the fighting New Yorkers had decided to quit that pastime, and arrived at an understanding with General Harrison that the empire state gets the portfolio of war. This, however, does not agree with the general report that Tracy is to be secretary of the navy. If the department should go to New York, it will necessitate a readjustment of names regarded as fixtures.

This department has been generally conceded to ex-Governor Redfield Proctor. The latter gentleman evidently regards his calling and election sure, for it is said he has abandoned a contract he held for furnishing headquarters for soldiers' graves in national cemeteries.

HOW IT STANDS

The Latest Slate Up to Midnight—The Pacific Coast Left Out.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Report is current tonight, said to be based upon most excellent authority, that W. H. H. Miller has been definitely decided upon for attorney general, and that a formal tender and acceptance of the place have passed. It may be the knowledge of this which depresses the Pacific coast representatives. They are not now confident that their section of the country will receive recognition, but are hopeful. If their hopes should be realized, the members of the California delegation are not willing to prophesy that the successful man will be Swift. They say they cannot be divided by the proposition to urge any one man, but will unite in support of any representative of the Pacific coast.

There is some talk of Clarkson, of Iowa, founded upon Senator Quay's alleged demand for his appointment to the cabinet, and the further alleged fact that the senator has made

it a personal matter, and will not take no for an answer.

Upon the basis of the above, the cabinet arrangement tonight is as follows: Secretary of the Treasury—WINDOM. Secretary of War—REDFIELD PROCTOR, of Vermont. Secretary of the Navy—BENJAMIN F. TRACY, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—JOHN W. NOBLE, of Missouri. Postmaster-General—JOHN WANAMAKER, of Pennsylvania. Attorney-General—W. H. H. MILLER, of Indiana. Secretary of Agriculture—THOMAS W. PALMER, of Michigan.

A RUBBER FAILURE

Henry A. Gould, of Boston, Makes an Assignment.

Boston, March 1.—Henry A. Gould, dealer in rubber, gutta percha, dye stuffs, camphor, etc., under the style of Henry A. Gould & Co., 19 Pearl street, has made an assignment to Charles K. Cobb, an attorney, of New York.

The latter is nominally secured by Gould's paper, the value of which at present is not known. The liabilities will probably exceed one million, of which a large amount is said to be secured. No Boston bank will suffer.

DISGRACEFUL DEVELOPMENTS

Which the Prison Managers of Tennessee Will Find It Hard to Explain.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 1.—[Special.]—The facts in a shameful scandal came to light today at the state penitentiary that created intense excitement and damaged the reputation of one who has long been a trusted officer at that institution. The guilty man is R. L. Burnett, one of the guards, who figured in the killing of two convicts last fall, while they were attempting to escape from prison by means of a hole in the roof. The outside public regarded that affair as a brutal butchery, but upon official investigation

BURNETT WAS EXONERATED

and highly praised for his efficiency. At that time Burnett was guard on night duty in the prison. Since the shooting, the authorities placed him on day watch in the prison office. The exoneration of Burnett, it seems, gave him additional license, and he is known to have boasted, not only to prisoners, but to other prison officers, that he was on the most intimate terms with Governor Taylor, and had much influence over him. Burnett's position in the office gave him the privilege of receiving for letters and packages sent to prisoners, and this opportunity seems to have been the beginning of his downfall. Frank Trema, a prisoner sent up from Memphis, charged and obtained work in one of the foundries of the city. Shortly after his release Trema received a letter from a woman in St. Louis stating that while he was in prison she had

SENT HIM A POSTAL ORDER FOR \$10, and received a receipt signed by R. L. Burnett, and wanted to know if Trema ever got the amount. He replied, saying no. She then sent him the postal receipt, which he took to the prison. Burnett, it is said, confronted Burnett, who said that he had paid the amount to some prisoner who represented himself as Trema, but would pay it, which he did. Shortly after this Burnett signed for himself a postal order under the same circumstances, and with like result. Just why Burnett was not discharged, or why his embezzlement was not made a matter of official investigation, does not appear. He continued to hold his position and daily mingled with the prisoners, giving them "pointers," as to his influence with the governor, and intimating that if certain prisoners would raise certain amounts of money he could

SECURE FOR THEM EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. A prisoner named Arnold, sent up from Dresden, for eleven years for house burning and perjury, and who had served about two years of his term, was approached by Burnett, who told him if he would raise \$200 his release could be secured. Burnett told Arnold that \$150 of this amount was for Governor Taylor, and the other \$50 for himself. Arnold succeeded in getting \$120 from his relatives, which sum he handed to Burnett, and for weeks the prisoner heard no tidings of the hard earned money he had invested in a promised release. Among the other money makers last night, the legislature. To an ex-senator interested in the matter, General Harrison is reported to have said:

"I don't want any further evidence as to the desire of Michigan for Senator Palmer's appointment. But I want a farmer for the place."

"Well, Palmer is just the man," was the response, "he was president of the Michigan state board of agriculture, president of the Percheron Horse Breeders' association, and president of the Short Horn Cattle Breeders' association of the state. He's a farmer enough," and the ex-senator departed satisfied in his own mind that his friend is all right.

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SUICIDE OF PIGOTT.

THE PERJURER ENDS HIS MISERABLE LIFE.

HE IS ARRESTED IN MADRID, SPAIN

Under an Assumed Name, But Executing Himself for a Few Minutes, Shoots Himself in the Mouth.

MADRID, March 1.—An Englishman supposed to be Richard Pigott, was arrested at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs today, under the name of Ronald Ponsonby. The man afterward committed suicide with a revolver.

The description given of the man who committed suicide in Madrid yesterday tallies with that of the man who called at the Hotel Des Deux Mondes in Paris after Pigott's flight. The suicide is undoubtedly Pigott. He doubtless assumed the name of Ronald Ponsonby because the initials corresponded with those on his baggage.

The arrest of the suicide was made in consequence of a telegram from the British foreign office. Ponsonby arrived from Paris Thursday morning. His only baggage was a small handbag. Soon after his arrival he sent a telegraphic dispatch to London.

The Standard says it is able to confirm the statement that the suicide was Pigott. When arrested he took the situation calmly, and threw the officers off the scent. With the excuse that he wished to get his overcoat, he retired to an alcove, and there shot himself in the mouth with a revolver. He died instantly. His head was horribly disfigured.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Attorney-General Webster Refuses to Let Houston Make a Statement.

LONDON, March 1.—The Parnell commission reassembled this morning. The excitement manifested for several days past consequent upon the collapse of Parnell's cross-examination and his flight, had subsided, and the proceedings were conducted quietly. The court refused to allow Houston, secretary of the Irish Royal and Patriotic union, to make a personal statement or to hand to the court a written document, on the ground that the time was inconvenient. O'Kelly, Davitt and Campbell, Parnell's secretary, swore that they did not write the letters ascribed to them by Parnell. James McCarty also testified. He denied that he had had an interview with Pigott.

Mr. Lewis, solicitor for Mr. Parnell, testified that he told Pigott that the letters not being negotiable, he could not be prosecuted for forgery, but was liable to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses. Witness declared that he had

NOT PROMISED PIGOTT A FARTHING. Labouchere testified that he had never offered Pigott 1,000 pounds if he would swear that the letters were forged, as sworn to by Pigott. He said that before the commission he had probably named O'Brien had offered him a packet of letters which were said to have been written by Egan and Parnell. He did not know O'Brien.

Mr. Lewis, solicitor for the Times, produced the document on which Pigott's evidence was based. He said that every statement Pigott had made had been submitted to the court.

Mr. Lewis was recalled. He testified that he was convinced that Pigott was a forger before he ever saw him.

Mr. Houston announced his readiness to submit to cross-examination, and to give security for his continued attendance before the commission.

Attorney-General Webster urged that Houston be immediately cross-examined, so as to enable the court to have all the facts before them.

Sir Charles Russell, on behalf of the Parnellites, applied to the court to exercise its discretion under the commission act, and make an interim report on the genuineness of the letters that had been placed in evidence.

Attorney-General Webster, for the Times, replied that Sir Charles Russell had stated that there was a foul conspiracy behind Houston and Pigott, the cross examination of Houston should be finished before a report was framed.

Sir Charles Russell—But we have nothing to do now with anything, except the genuineness of the letters which the attorney general says he cannot justify.

Attorney-General Webster—The charge of the existence of a foul conspiracy has no bearing on the point now before us. Our jurisdiction at present is limited to charges and allegations against certain persons. It is no part of our duty to deal in the report with charges against other persons. That will be decided at the next sitting.

Attorney-General Webster occupied the remainder of day with the reading of extracts from the Irish World and Freeman's Journal regarding Davitt.

Attorney-General Webster finally protested that the attorney general's only object was to have the passages published in order to arouse prejudice against the Parnellites.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

He Warns the Government of Its Overthrow.

LONDON, March 1.—In the house of commons this afternoon, Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, said that Constable Treacy had twice visited a prisoner named Parnell at the instance of Soames, solicitor of the Times.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked whether it was in accordance with prison rules, that Soames should send an agent to the prisoner. Matthews replied that Treacy was entitled to receive a visit once a week.

Harcourt—"Are friends visiting construed to mean visits from the Irish constables, acting under orders from the Times?" [Opposition cheers.]

Matthews—"An Irish constable has a right to visit any prisoner."

Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said he thought less of the suffering of O'Brien, Carew and Redmond than of the suffering of humbler men in their ranks, because the authorities did not dare to kill O'Brien or to torture Carew, but men like Manderville might be degraded in their own opinion or in the opinion of their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Balfour in the rise of agricultural depression, and for an exceptional law, Ireland would, he believed, have been tranquil. The government were responsible for, and must stand or fall by the results of that law. He would not stop to

DISCUSS THE CONSPIRACY

which had assisted the ministers, on the very night of the second reading, to steal away the liberties of Ireland. [Loud cheers.] He thought less of the suffering of O'Brien, Carew and Redmond than of the suffering of humbler men in their ranks, because the authorities did not dare to kill O'Brien or to torture Carew, but men like Manderville might be degraded in their own opinion or in the opinion of their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Balfour in the rise of agricultural depression, and for an exceptional law, Ireland would, he believed, have been tranquil. The government were responsible for, and must stand or fall by the results of that law. He would not stop to

STIRRED UP TO IT BY SUFFERING and injustice. How could Sanderson hope to excite the Ulster men to rebel—not against the rest of Ireland, but against England and Scotland—when no oppression or injustice was inflicted upon them?

Expressing confidence that Englishmen would soon recognize the possibility of home rule for Ireland, he said that he only asked that they should deal

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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 2, 1889.

William C. Whitney.

The man who was at first regarded as the

weakest, from a standpoint of executive

ability, in President Cleveland's cabinet,

will retire from office next Monday with

one of the best records ever made by the

head of any of the departments of the govern-

ment.

That man is William C. Whitney, secre-

tary of the navy.

When Secretary Whitney took charge of

the navy portfolio he found himself at the

head of the weakest of all the departments.

Our navy was the subject of ridicule through-

out the world, and the general mismanage-

ment of the department under several re-

publican administrations had brought it into

disrepute at home.

After having been in charge four years,

Secretary Whitney retires, turning over to

his republican successor the management of

a navy of which any government might be

proud. It is true our navy is not yet what

it should be, but Secretary Whitney has laid

the foundation for just such a one, and suc-

ceeding administrations cannot afford to

undo the work he has begun by failure to

carry out the plans of his inauguration,

which, when completed, will give the United

States a navy equal, if not superior, to that

of any other country.

Secretary Whitney has conducted his de-

partment on strictly business principles, nor

has he ever forgotten that he was a democ-

rat and was responsible to the democratic

party, as well as to the country, for the

success of his administration of the affairs

of his department. The long mal-adminis-

tration in the management of the navy de-

partment was one of the most vulnerable

points of attack in the republican party,

and the theft and corruption which existed

in that department under republican ad-

ministrations went far towards causing

the overthrow of that party. Secretary

Whitney created order out of chaos, and the

honesty and efficiency of the work of his de-

partment is in striking contrast with the re-

records of some of his republican predecess-

ors.

It gives us genuine pleasure to extend our

compliments to Secretary Whitney, with the

hope that the country is not yet done with

his valuable service.

If there had been a few more Whitneys

to shape the course of the democratic ad-

ministration, for he was the only one of

President Cleveland's cabinet that protested

against the ill-timed policy which resulted

in defeat, the democratic party would be in

for four years more at least.

So here's to William C. Whitney; may he

live long and prosper!

Some Tough Figures.

An investigation has recently been made

by the New York Herald into the three

great departments at Washington, for the

purpose of discovering the number of re-

publican employees held over under President

Cleveland. The showing, covering the offi-

cially appointed by republican adminis-

trations and the number of appointments

made during the four years of Mr. Cleve-

land's administration, is very interesting,

not to say suggestive.

We give the Herald's figures: In the

treasury department there are now em-

ployed 1,230 officials, receiving \$1,885,000

annual pay, who were appointed prior to

March 4, 1885. There are 440 employees,

receiving an annual pay amounting to

\$878,340, whose appointments date subse-

quent to March 4, 1885. In the interior

department there are 1,674 "hold-overs,"

having \$2,000,000 annual pay, and 456

appointees of the present administration, draw-

ing \$550,000 annual pay. In the postoffice de-

partment there are 448 persons, having an

aggregate salary of \$550,000, who have

been there more than four years, and 143

persons, with an aggregate salary of \$175,-

000, who have been there less than four

years.

The Boston Herald, copying these figures,

appears to be very proud of them, and it re-

minds, with something of a flourish, "that

the removals made during President Cleve-

land's four years of service have been hard-

ly more numerous than would have been

the change if his administration had been

republican instead of democratic."

This is a pretty tough showing, and there

are various reasons why it ought to be more

pleasing to the Boston Herald than to the

democrats. There is no doubt that Mr.

Cleveland, with all his good sense and inde-

pendence, was badly fooled by the mag-

numents, led by Mr. George William Curtis

and Mr. E. L. Godkin. No administration

that leaves the appointments of an opposi-

tion administration undisturbed can hope

to succeed itself, and this was one of the

serious mistakes of Mr. Cleveland.

There is not the shadow of reform in

supposing that because a man is in office

that he ought to remain there, or that he is

a good man because he has been placed in

office by the republicans. Undoubtedly

civil service reform is a good thing when it

is judiciously applied, but the idea of gen-

uine civil service reform is to put good men

in office. The men that Mr. Cleveland

found in the departments were republicans

who were not appointed under the civil ser-

vice rules. They were in office because

they had served the party as workers and

heelers, and it would have been a stroke of

reform to remove them.

It has been and still is our opinion that

there are as good men in the democratic

party for office-holding as are to be found

in the republican party—men that are hon-

est, competent and deserving.

That thousands of these men have been

overlooked to keep blatant and partisan re-

publicans in office was one of the elements

of weakness in the outgoing administration.

A Mysterious Statement.

We observe in the esteemed New York

World the following paragraph, which is

perhaps worthy of remark:

"It is quite natural that 'several heavy man-

ufacturers of tobacco' should, as announced, be at

Washington working for the passage of the Rand-

all-Cowles bill repealing the internal taxes on this

article. It is the manufacturers, dealers and ped-

dlers who pay the bulk of these taxes. Neither 'a

chaw' nor 'a smoke' would be cheaper if the bill

should pass.

There is some mystery here that seems

impossible. When there is a proposition to

repeal the federal tax on whisky the World

cries out that the repeal will make liquor

'free,' but if the tax on tobacco is re-

pealed the same result will not follow. On

the contrary, 'neither a 'smoke' nor a

'chaw' would be cheaper."

Now, this is either very mysterious, or it

is nonsense. In our opinion it is nonsense.

It is not possible that the repeal of the

taxes on two products can have such a

different effect. Nor can it be true that

consumers pay the taxes on everything else

except tobacco. The World says the bulk

of the taxes on tobacco are not paid by

consumers, but it would be interesting to

know why.

The tobacco tax not only cripples pro-

duction—not only embarrasses the farmers, to

whom it is a money crop—but the law under

which it is collected is a vicious one, laying

down regulations that are not only unneces-

sary, but absolutely cripple the grower,

especially the small grower.

All this is well understood, and there is

no need to go over the ground again. But

we would like for the World to tell its read-

ers how it is that the repeal of the whisky

tax will make that article "free," while the

repeal of the tobacco tax will have no effect

whatever on the manufactured product.

Prohibition in Massachusetts.

The people of Massachusetts are to vote

on the prohibition question on the 22nd of

April, license or no license being the issue.

Massachusetts has probably had more ex-

perience with the prohibition question than

any other state in the union, having tried

the regulation of the liquor traffic by near-

TOLLESON TALKS.

HOW THE TWO MEN ARE GETTING
ALONG.

MRS. RICHARDS CALLS AT THE JAIL.

The Talk About the Tolleson Check to Mr. Mc-

Connell Denied by an Attorney and by Tolleson

Who Has a Word to Say—He Wants a Tele-

phone.

Tolleson and Richards, of the Mercantile

Banking company, have had their cell freed,

and are preparing for the summer campaign.

Tolleson seems as happy as a king.

The cell is comfortably furnished, and if

Richards's health was better, the two prisoners

would enjoy the confinement more than they

do as it is.

They pass the day reading and exercising

through the corridors. Rather Tolleson does

Richards passes his upon his cot. They have

a few visitors whom they entertain by asking

questions about the outside world, from which

they are cut off by heavy iron bars.

Last night and night before Richards en-

joyed the society of his wife. Mrs. Richards

called Thursday evening about dark and re-

mained with her husband until ten o'clock.

She was with him again last night for

three or four hours and will probably call

again tonight. The visits appear to have

done the ex-cashier considerable good.

Tolleson is thinking about having a tele-

phone put in his cell, if the court will allow it.

Then he will have one put in at his residence,

and at that time the claim of the Ocala bank

amounted to \$1,077, but since Cashier McCon-

nell was here the amount has been increased to

\$1,432.58, showing that; instead of the account

being diminished by settlement, it was in-

creased by additional items amounting to

nearly \$400.

There has been a great deal of talk about a

check passing from Mr. McConnell's hands

from Tolleson after the latter had been jailed

for contempt to court.

It is pretty well settled, however, that no

paper passed.

R. B. McConnell, cashier of the Mer-

chant's bank, of Ocala, reached Atlanta on

Wednesday, January 3d, several days after

Tolleson was jailed. The Atlanta banker did

not see the Florida cashier until the 30th of

that month and had no communication directly

or indirectly with him after that time. Dur-

ing the conversation between the two men

which occurred at the jail Mr. McConnell asked

Mr. Tolleson:

"Can you suggest any place outside of Geor-

gia where the Mercantile Banking company

have some assets—some place where the At-

lanta receiver would have no control?"

Mr. Tolleson in reply to the question stated

in a casual way that some of the banks in

Florida and one bank in Louisville, Ky.,

had some assets. He was pointing out to the

cashier of the Mercantile Banking company

nothing definite was stated, neither did Mr. McConnell

expect the prisoner to make a positive state-

ment at that time, or without referring to his

STARTING THE EXPOSITION FUND.

Within the next few days it must be decided

whether or not Atlanta will have an exposition

this fall.

The sum of \$7,500 will decide it. If the peo-

ple will subscribe that much, the directors will

ON TO TAMPA.

THE DISTONSON OFFER THE A. AND F. ROAD 1,000,000 ACRES

TO EXTEND THE LINE TO TAMPA

The Atlanta and Florida Railroad offered a Big Bonus of Florida Land by the Distons, of Philadelphia—A Large Bonus in Georgia Timber Lands Also Offered—The Proposition Being Considered.

A new era seems to be opening for the Atlanta and Florida Railroad. The Distons, of Philadelphia, have offered the company a bonus of a million acres to extend the road from Fort Valley to Tampa, Florida, and the proposition is being considered.

The land offered is part of the celebrated Diston tract in west Florida, which was bought by Hamilton Diston some years ago from the state of Florida.

Part of the land lying on the west coast is very rich, and would be exceedingly valuable after the completion of the road to Tampa. Hamilton Diston some years ago bought the tract from the state, and afterwards sold half to an English company, paying them \$100,000 for the privilege of selecting the half he would keep. The present tract is, therefore, the best part of the original purchase. Mr. Diston has sold about a million acres of this land, but none for less than \$1.25 an acre, and some as high as \$30.

From this it may be seen that a bonus of a million of these acres is a big inducement to extend the road to Tampa.

In addition to this the Atlanta and Florida railroad company has in writing offers for 65,000 acres of heavily timbered pine land between Fort Valley and Thomasville to be deeded to the road on its completion. This land is to be taken within convenient distance of the railroad, and when the line is completed may be worth \$2 to \$5 an acre. It will be easily accessible to steamships at the Brunswick harbor, by way of the Brunswick and Western road, which crosses the line of the Atlanta and Florida. These offers will probably be increased to 100,000 acres between Fort Valley and Thomasville.

This puts the Georgia Construction company in a position to do some financing. With a bonus of about \$500,000 the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad was built from Macon to Valdosta, and the stock of the construction company, which got the bonus, is now worth 180, and the bonds of the road 90 to 100.

The road dragged for a while, but, with a \$500,000 loan secured through a Baltimore trust company, the construction company was able to complete the road, and trains are now running on regular schedule from Macon to Valdosta. The parties who furnished the \$500,000 loan had the option of taking pay in bonds at a figure between 60 and 70 cents and many of them took the bonds. These securities are now selling for 90 to 100.

That transaction seems to throw light on the future of the Atlanta and Florida, when taken in connection with the bonus of a million acres in Florida and 100,000 acres between Fort Valley and Thomasville.

The distance is about 125 miles from Fort Valley to Thomasville and 300 from there to Tampa. It is estimated that the road can be built and equipped for \$10,000 a mile and when completed would draw local business from a rich country on the west coast, which is almost entirely without railroad facilities. About two counties of that country the railroad would own.

Immense possibilities in steamship connections with Cuba and Central America are opened up to the road by the harbor of Tampa. The work on the Nicaragua canal is now being vigorously pushed and promises to be completed in a few years. An important line of Pacific mail steamships would then run from Tampa to California. Tampa is about as near to Central America as New Orleans, and Atlanta merchants would find themselves in direct communication with one of the richest countries in the world. The trip from Tampa would occupy about the same time as that from Savannah to New York.

The Cuban connection would be important and in the event of annexation of that island would be invaluable.

The proposition of the Distons is so recent that the matter has not fully developed, but it opens up matters and puts the Georgia Construction company in a position to immortalize itself.

Delayed Trains.

The following is the arrival of the trains yesterday. The first column of figures shows the time it should arrive, while the second column shows when it did arrive.

CENTRAL RAILROAD. LATE.

No. 3, from Savannah..... 7 00 am
No. 11, from Macon..... 1 10 pm
No. 1, from Savannah..... 3 40 pm
No. 13, from Macon..... 10 00 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No. 20, from Chattanooga..... 6 32 am
No. 14, from Rome..... 11 00 am
No. 4, from Chattanooga..... 1 45 pm
No. 12, from Chattanooga..... 11 15 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No. 53, from Montgomery..... 6 50 am
No. 57, from West Point..... 10 30 am
No. 51, from Atlanta..... 6 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No. 3, from Augusta..... 6 00 am 6 45 am
No. 27, from Augusta..... 1 00 pm
No. 6, from Fort Valley..... 5 45 pm

RICHMOND AND DAVENPORT RAILROAD.

No. 40, from Lula..... 8 00 am
No. 40, from Charlotte..... 11 00 am
No. 42, from Charlotte..... 9 40 am

ATLANTA AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD.

No. 53, from Jacksonville..... 6 18 am
No. 51, from Jacksonville..... 9 15 pm 9 30 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

No. 2, from Fort Valley..... 10 30 am
No. 6, from Fort Valley..... 11 15 am
No. 14, from Jacksonville..... 11 59 am

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA.

No. 13, from New York..... 2 18 pm
No. 11, from Cincinnati..... 9 40 am
No. 28, from Jessup and Macon..... 10 00 pm

THE THREE C'S CROSSING.

Bristol, Johnson City and Carters, three towns on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia roads, are working against each other for the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago road. That road will cross the East Tennessee some where near the Virginia line, and for the past two or three weeks have kept the three Tennessee towns on the ragged edge.

Johnson City appears to have the edge. The other places, and property owners are holding their heads high. Wherever the roads cross, the three C's will locate.

And this makes the crossing a sweet plum. The Johnson City people assert that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has just come to the south, has interested himself in their behalf, and has himself pledged to build a large steel plant and donate \$50,000 toward an extensive public library. In case the general shops of the three C's are located at Johnson City, the town has on its part agreed to contribute \$25,000 toward the library. These, however, all depend upon the location of the railroad shops. A large force of men are at work near Johnson City, and in two weeks more men will be placed on the line of the road near Little Mountain Gap. With all these indications of prosperity it is thought the name of "Carnegie" will be changed to "Carnegie" in honor of the great capitalist who has interested himself in the place.

On the other hand, it is claimed by some that the scheme of the railroad company is to utilize "the Bailey's railroad" to Bristol and locate a city at Watsona Point. The persons who favor this idea claim that no city can ever be located at Johnson City on account of the lack of water at that point. In fact, it is stated that Johnson City has not enough water to run their present manufactures, and cannot possibly induce a larger water supply. At Watsona, however, it is said there is a good water supply and excellent prospects for a little city.

The Steel Rails Arriving.

The Brunswick Advertiser says: Major P. H. Ward, of this end of the A. P. & L. line informs us that his line was daily looking for the arrival of the schooner, Harriet Kerlin, with a cargo of fifty pound steel rail for the American, Preston and Lumpkin railroad. The road is to be made broad gauge, and sixty pound steel rail put down. This line is a great relief to Brunswick, and we hope it will prove more so when steel rails are sent to the road completed to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.

It is said this month. The contract for the construction has been signed and all preliminaries have been arranged. The Tennessee directors are ready for their division of the work and it only remains for Alabama and Kentucky to come up with their part, which is confidently expected will be done in the next few days. The contractors have charge of themselves to begin work within sixty days from the 1st of this month and to have the road built and running to Tullahoma by March 1st 1890, and to Kentucky by the 1st of June following.

Delegates Attending Meetings.

Mercer Slaughter, assistant commissioner, has just issued a circular giving excursion rates on the certificate plan, under the rules of the Southern passenger association. The rates are to Memphis, St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities, and are in force from March 23, 1889.

Certificates to be signed by W. H. Thomas, secretary.

Agents at Memphis, Corinth, Nashville and Chattanooga should also be instructed to honor certificates for reduced rates returning, when duly executed, if presented on or before March 4th, 1890.

Georgia Chattanooga assembly, at Albany, Ga., March 15-21, 1889. (See Circulars Nos. 356 and 501.)

Certificates to be signed by H. M. McIntosh, secretary, address Albany, Ga.

Certificates of the Central Traffic association should also be honored.

The American Waterways association, at Louisville, Ky., April 16-19, 1889.

Certificates to be signed by J. M. Diven, clerk, address New York, N. Y.

To Remove the Shops.

CHATTANOOGA, March 1.—It is rumored here that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is contemplating the removal of its shops at Bowling Green and will locate them at Memphis Junction.

A big amount of property was purchased at the latter place last Saturday. The management, it is said, are not at all pleased with the recent assembly made upon it and representatives of the Louisville and Nashville by the press and people of Bowling Green, and for this reason are contemplating a change.

Over the Cross Ties.

R. A. Anderson, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic, was in Chattanooga yesterday.

Colonel J. E. Howard, assistant treasurer of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad, accompanied by Mrs. Howard and Dr. Keeland and wife, of Detroit, were in the city yesterday.

The first regular train over the Yazoo branch of the Georgia Pacific road made the trip from Greenville to the Yazoo river yesterday. Trains will run three times a week.

Captain Harry Jackson, division counsel of the Georgia Pacific division of the Richmond and Danville system, was in Birmingham yesterday.

The Central will put on a new schedule next Sunday.

J. P. Slough, traveling passenger agent of the Mexican National, was in the city yesterday.

What you need is a medicine which is pure, efficient, reliable. Such is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses peculiar curative powers.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A Healthful Tonic.

Useful in place of lemon or lime juice. It will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

Lung Troubles and Wasting

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FRIE MAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Line and Soda has given me great relief, and I heartily recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

All lovers of the delicacies of the table use Angostura Bitters to secure digestion, but the genuine only, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

When plenty smile contentment's light, so with those who smoke Grand Republic Cigars or Buffos. Sold by all reliable dealers.

LUCY HINTON,

The Name of the Finest Brand of Tobacco Manufactured.

Who has not heard of this famous brand of chewing tobacco? It is conceded to be the best, manufactured in America, and has been sold in every part of the United States. Lucy Hinton is made out of stock from one to two years old, being selected with the greatest care. It is a very great house of T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va.

Schlitz's Milwaukee Beer on draught at Big Bonanza.

A GREAT SAVING

TO HOUSEWIVES, HUSBANDS,

Bachelors and all Who Partake Either of the Luxuries or Necessities of Life.

You will never know the bargains you will miss this coming month if you stay away from our store. We expect a general fresh, this first of the month, and ladies contemplating an outfit for the whole or part of month's groceries will find it to their interest to consult us before buying. Just think of new Turkish prunes 4 pounds for 25 cents. Just think of fancy quality dried blackberries, nice for pies, 15 cents per pound, or 2 pounds for 25 cents. Just think of fresh apple butter at 5 cents per lb. These prices are just to close out. Summer is coming and we would rather sacrifice them than lose a portion complete.

We have more of that fancy Orange county, New York state cream cheese; the finest in Atlanta, and the best meat market to match. Our Saratoga chips cannot be excelled, either for freshness and quality. We sell self jelly at 5 cents per pound to close out. Our fresh six and eight pound Dove hams are just in and are beautiful. We have just received a fancy quality white Ev. fancy dried apples, two pounds for 25 cents. More of those incomparable crisp milk biscuits have just been received. We also receive daily fresh Jersey butter and sell at 35 cents per pound.

Our Royal Patent Flour, that has given more pleasure and delight to housewives, and turns out more reliable biscuits and bread than any brand of flour ever offered to the public in Atlanta, is still in the lead and a fresh carload has just been received. We have a car on the road all the time. Our Snowflake Lard comes from our Hoyt & Thorn's Regal, and is the finest pure lard sold in Atlanta. Come to our store, and we will surely save you 20 per cent, giving you fresher quality than can be bought indiscriminately. We will give you ten bars of pure soap for kitchen or laundry purposes for 25 cents. Give us your patronage and save money. HOYT & THORN, 30 Whitehall street.

People who talk much say nothing. An ape is an ape if clothed in purple, Smokes Gold and Republic Cigars and Buffos. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Current Literature.

A large stock of novels of all kinds to select from. A complete list of Lovell's Library, over four thousand and copies always on hand, at John M. Miller's, 21 Marietta street.

Schlitz's Milwaukee Beer—and Schlitz's only—on draught at Big Bonanza.

Don't forget to bring in your tickets for the Virginia Bright drawing, Saturday, March 2d, 8 p. m., No. 6 Wall street.

TYPE WRITING

And Stenographic Business—All Kinds of Work Promptly Executed.

Messrs. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 21 Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

Grand Virginia Bright drawing at No. 6 Wall street, Saturday, 2d, 8 p. m.

The only authorized traveling agents of THE CONSTITUTION are Mr. W. E. Johnson in the territory south of Atlanta, Mr. Luther R. Ransauer, in the territory north of Atlanta, except the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway, and Mr. W. F. Woodley along the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway and in the Carolinas.

S. S. S. has cured thousands of cases of Kid cancer. Send for their books of testimonials and treatment.

Don't forget to bring in your tickets for the Virginia Bright drawing, Saturday, March 2d, 8 p. m., No. 6 Wall street.

Fashion.

All the late fashion magazines and periodicals at John M. Miller's, 21 Marietta street.

Grand Virginia Bright drawing at No. 6 Wall street, Saturday, 2d, 8 p. m.

JEWELER.

STILSON,

JEWELER,

55 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods,

Fair Dealing,

Bottom Prices.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

See Our Elegant Stock

OF

Artists, and Remarque Proof Etchings

Before buying your presents of any kind. We have a fine assortment of the best published.

Picture Frames Made to Order

The largest stock of all the latest designs in mouldings and the finest workmanship. All sizes and shape. Mosaic Portraits made to order. Artists' materials, complete assortment at lowest price. Give us a call.

THORNTON & GRUBB.

FISH

Greater reduction. We are determined to sell fish cheaper than anybody. Red Snapper, retail, 7c per pound. Mullet, 6c. Other Fish in proportion. Cysters cheap.

E. F. DONEHOO & CO

No. 9, East Alabama street

POSTEL'S

"ELEGANT!"

See how the list lengthens! One by one the best retail dealers in the city add "Elegant" to their stock. Just one trial removes the only objection ever offered in the purchase of "Elegant," that is it costs the dealer more money than any flour in this market. It is fully as much better in quality as higher in price. Ask your grocer for it.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY

I. S. MITCHELL, 142 Whitehall street.

ROBT. DOHME, 88 Whitehall street.

L. D. LONE, 157 Whitehall street.

T. C. MAYSON, 3 and 5 Whitehall street.

M. C. FINCHER, 210 Marietta street.

E. A. ROBINSON, 100 Peachtree.

JAMES S. BOYD, 98 Peachtree.

A. L. HOLBROOK & CO., 77 Peachtree.

J. J. DUFFY, 95 Peachtree street.

C. K. BUBBEE, 102 Peachtree street.

STEWART & TOLBERT, 158 Decatur street.

RICE & SAXE, cor. Hunter and Washington streets.

E. H. CORLETT, 70 Capitol avenue.

J. R. HILL, 73 Grant street.

JOHN R. MELL, Edgewood.

R. F. CALDWELL, West End.

W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS, 361 West Peters street.

BRUNNER & BROWDER

Successors to Jno. N. Dunn & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

SHOPPING

A LADY OF TASTE and EXPERIENCE offers her services in selecting and purchasing Dress Goods and Upholstery in general. Orders executed according to latest ideas.

and upon MOST REASONABLE TERMS. Address for Circular and references: MISS C. ELDER, 102 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE TYLER SYSTEM OF BANK COUNTERS

Cannot be excelled. They are Elegant in Design and very Low in Price. Also, Court House Furniture, and some 400 Styles of Office Desks, Chairs, Tables, Etc.

100 Page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Postage 7 Cts. TYLER DESK CO., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. Name this paper. dec1-33m sat

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE Mayor and General Council will be received until 3 p.m., Monday, March 4th, for the curbing and sidewalking of the street between the intersection of the street with the street. Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. Clayton, City Engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Atlanta, Ga., February 16, 1889. Comm. Public Works. feb17dt

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

SOUTHERN

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The tenth annual commencement of this institution will be held at DeGree's opera house, Saturday evening, March 2d, at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of conferring diplomas on graduates of medical and dental departments, addresses and delivery of prizes. No effort will be spared to make the tenth anniversary of this popular school interesting and instructive. The public cordially invited to be present.

Wm. FERRIN NICOLSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Turkish Baths, 10

Decatur street.

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, ETC.

SPRING SAMPLES

FOR SUITS TO ORDER

ARE NOW READY!

CALL IN AND LEAVE YOUR MEASURE.

GEORGE MUSE,

38 Whitehall Street.

CLOTHING.

SAMPLES FOR SUITS TO ORDER.

In future we intend giving this department especial attention, and in workmanship, fit and price can assure satisfaction. Our line of spring samples is now open and is very handsome throughout. Call and leave your measure.

A. ROSENFELD & SON,

24 Whitehall St., Cor. Alabama.

D. S. PAUL. <PIPE AND FITTINGS> H. C. GULLATT.

PAUL & CULLATT,

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS,

22 N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Agents for Warner's Passenger and Freight Hydraulic Elevators, Hall's Duplex Steam Pump, The Duplex Steam Heater, Dealers in Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Rubber Hose and General Plumber's Supplies. Write for prices.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,

21 AND 23 DECATUR ST.,

(Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson.)

—DEALER IN—

FINE WHISKIES, WINES, BEER, Etc.

Sole Agent for Acme Whiskies.

DISTILLER OF STONE MOUNTAIN CORN WHISKY

Just received a car load of Arcadian water and Ginger Al from Waukesha. Telephone 48.

WINE.

Bluthenthal & Bickart,

B. & B.,

Wholesale Liquors and Direct Importers,

46 and 48 Marietta street.

80 South Forsyth street.

under roosted 7p

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

